

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

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The Opposition Convention.

On Wednesday next, the 22d inst., the Whig and American, or "Opposition" Convention will assemble in the city of Raleigh, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor of North Carolina, in opposition to the present able and popular incumbent, for to this it amounts, since the unanimous voice of the Democracy concurs with party usage in designating Gov. Ellis as the next Democratic candidate for Governor.

We must presume that this movement in favor of a certain political revival, is made quite as much, if not more, in view of the Presidential and other contests of the coming Fall and Summer, as of the gubernatorial election in August next. Without wishing to be discourteous, we may be permitted to trust that it may prove a failure, as well as to look forward to that consummation. This is not the time to revive political differences among the people of any of the Southern States—differences, too, that certainly cannot be more important now than during any of the few past years, through which they have been permitted to rest in abeyance.

In all attempted revivals of this kind, there must be certain difficulties and misunderstandings. Persons, we have no doubt, whose names figure among the delegates from several counties, are somewhat surprised to find themselves there; many even of the former opponents of the Democratic party, feel little disposed at present to go into any such active opposition as this position would assign to them. Many have not made up their minds as to the propriety, under existing circumstances, of any opposition. The truth is that men of all parties at the South look with interest and anxiety to the assembling of the Charleston Convention, feeling assured that upon the successful and harmonious action of that body, and upon the course which may spring from such action, more, far more depends than upon any isolated and necessarily weak opposition movements, which, calmly viewed, can hardly, at this time, rise much above the dignity of faction.

We say this with no disrespect to our fellow-citizens of the "opposition" in this State—with no desire to meet at the personally respectable body soon to meet at Raleigh. That body will, unquestionably, contain a number of worthy and intelligent gentlemen, but, as a Convention, a representative of State opinion, we have no hesitation in saying that it must be a failure. If called for State purposes, there are really no such State issues pending as to demand it or give it weight—if for national purposes, there is still less reason, for as yet it has no national organization with which it can co-operate, and no banner under which to fight, save that of "opposition" to the dominant party in its own section, and the only party which can make any stand worth naming against the encroachments of our sectional foes.

It is possible, may, we think probable, that a series of resolutions may be passed charging the Democratic party and the Administration with many and heinous political offenses. These things are easy to charge—Words are cheap, and the outs have this advantage of the ins, that they can talk with the greater latitude as having the feeling of responsibility; but people have got to understanding these things practically, and will give them their due weight. For the sake, therefore, of good feeling, so essential and so proper to be cultivated at this time at the South, we trust that the resolutions of the Convention of the 22d will not servilely re-echo or agree with that sentiment of bitterness against the Democracy and the Democratic Administration of the country, so freely indulged in by the Black Republicans of the North. These people are the enemies of all the people of North Carolina—of the members of the "opposition" as well as of the Democratic party, and we would remind those of the "opposition," that Republican rancor has been awakened against the Democracy avowedly and truly because Democracy stands up in defence of the constitutional rights of the South against the encroachments of the Abolitionists and Black Republicans. Do not, then, join this crew in their "wild hunt," engaged in for the purpose of destroying the only party that yet holds up, and is able to hold up, against aggression a power sufficiently strong to give a fair chance of finally prevailing over it.

We commend to the attention of our opposition friends in this State the action of a majority of the American members of both houses of the legislature of Louisiana, in this paper.

Our State and District Conventions.

Generally speaking, the several counties have held meetings and appointed delegates to the State Convention, to meet at Raleigh on the 8th of March, and to the District Conventions, to meet at such time and place in each district as the party in such district may agree upon.

We trust that the few counties that have not yet acted, will do so at the earliest convenient day, as there is little time to lose, and we need hardly urge upon our Democratic friends the importance of thorough organization. The moral effect of a full and enthusiastic Convention is difficult to over-estimate.

As to the time and place of holding our district Conventions, there seems to be some difference of opinion.—As things stand now, it would appear that the lower counties, as Sampson, Duplin, Brunswick, Columbus and New Hanover, prefer Wilmington, without agreeing upon any definite time, save in the case of Sampson and Duplin, while the upper counties, Cumberland, Harnett, Robeson, Richmond, and we think Bladen, suggest and would prefer Fayetteville.

Now, if the Convention is held in Wilmington, we will all try to accommodate its members. If held in Fayetteville, we, at least, will be willing—but we are not a delegate—all we want is to know what to announce. How shall this be done? We humbly suggest that the Chairman of the several county meetings be so kind as to send to this office and that of the *Carolinian*, their views, and then that we, and our friend of the *Carolinian*, announce the time and place in accordance with the views of those speaking for the majority of the Democrats of the District.

These matters of organization must be attended to if the party would retain its healthy ascendancy. It is a bad policy to despise the force of your opponent and thus neglect any fair and proper means necessary to ensure success. Do not let us, for want of a proper agreement as to time and place, have what is ridiculously enough known as "a fizzle."

The Proper Course.

The Virginia Democratic State Convention has adjourned without expressing any Presidential preference. This may be regarded, and perhaps justly, as a triumph of the friends of Hunter over those of Wise, as it was evident that the friends of Gov. Wise were anxious to obtain an expression of preference for him, while the friends of Senator Hunter deprecated such course in favor of anybody.

But however this may be, we feel assured that the course in itself was the proper one. It is the one we have always insisted upon as the one dictated by prudence and a due respect to the judgment and fidelity of the persons sent as delegates, as well as to the best interests of the Democratic party.

Among the appointments connected with the organization of the House, there are none residing South of the Potomac. This is a pretty fair indication of what the state of affairs would be if a Republican President were in power.

Cracking the Whip.

The Albemarle Southern, a new "opposition" paper published at Murrefreesboro', in Hon. Wm. H. N. Smith's congressional district, comes out in its issue of the 16th in more than one article with reference to that gentleman's course in connection with the pledges and statements made on his behalf in the House of Representatives, in virtue of which he secured the support of several gentlemen who otherwise would not have voted for him for Speaker. These pledges were to the effect that Mr. Smith had not been a member of the so-called "American party"—did not subscribe to its distinctive tenets—was opposed to its proscription features, etc., etc., some statements going so far as to say that Mr. Smith's friends gave private assurances that Mr. Smith said he "had denounced the American party."

The whole tenor of the conversation in Congress or the memorable Friday when Mr. Smith came so near being made Speaker certainly goes to show that Mr. Smith's friends did, by authority from him, and by his assent expressed by silence, repudiate, on his behalf, any connection or affiliation with the "American party," or any sympathy with its peculiar doctrines, which were then and there denounced as proscription and intolerant.

It is on this account that the *Southern* comes out in a demand for an explanation from its Representative. It demands that Mr. Smith shall, in his place in the House of Representatives, publicly explain himself. "What does Mr. Smith mean by being opposed to the proscription features of the American party?" As he has declared that he has been "an unwavering old line Whig," what principle, if any, of the American party does he endorse?" So asks the *Southern*, and it plainly intimates, in a long leading article which appears to speak by authority, that unless they are answered satisfactorily, Mr. S. will find himself thrown overboard in favor of a "Rayner, a Pool, a Hardy, a Barnes," who, with many others, "are not ashamed to defend the principles of the American party."

We fear that Mr. Smith's liberality has got him into a bad scrape with the party that elected him. It might be advantageous to catch votes for him as an "old line Whig," but woe to him if he really acts up to that character in Congress, or is any thing else in practice than a member of the American party, and an endorser of its peculiar doctrines, which are not Whig doctrines, while the platform of that party openly asserts that it has "risen upon the ruins" of the Whig party equally with those of the Democratic party.

Nationality.

From Maine to Texas, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, yea, from California and farthest Oregon, delegates will flock to the Convention of the Democratic party to assemble at Charleston on the 23d day of April. Not one State, even the most remote, will, we think fail to be represented, not merely in name, but by delegates appointed truly and in good faith by the Democratic party of the several States, according to the organization which may exist in each of them respectively.

For what other political body that could possibly be assembled in the United States could the same thing be said? What other party than the Democratic party could draw together men from every State in the Union? Men in earnest—men meeting for a distinctive purpose? Surely it could not be said for that sectional gathering that is to be held at Chicago, nor for that sectional party by whom it is called—can it with truth be said of that small body who call themselves "National Americans," who in 1856 were unable in several of the States to form a ticket, or when the test came, to elect such ticket in more than one State, and this without support of violence in the city of Baltimore.

But rest assured that that great national gathering at Charleston will effectually answer all the suggestions against the nationality of the Democratic party. It may be that its sessions may at first be marked by some warmth—some excitement—may be what is called "storm"—that will be a proof that the party is fully alive—that its members feel interest in its proceedings—that they are conscious of discharging a real trust and not simply going through a mere cold form which can produce no tangible result. Were it otherwise, there might be less difficulty apprehended, but certainly there would be far less reason to look for success at the polls. It is because men feel the real nationality and national importance of the Charleston Convention, that its meeting is looked forward to with so much interest and its sessions expected to be marked by so much excitement.

Explorations Near Home.

No one going down Front Street, between Market & Dock Streets, would, from looking around him, conceive for a moment the amount of busy industry in the rear of the neat and quiet brick store fronts, on the East side of that street. A few days since we went on a voyage of discovery, and we must confess that we were surprised to find so large a manufacturing establishment grown up so quietly in the very centre of our town, yet so completely hidden from the public observation;—We allude to the Wilmington Iron and Copper Works, L. A. Hart & J. C. Bailey, Proprietors.

We found a handsome steam engine at work driving shafting, and this again driving machinery engaged in turning, planing, boring, drilling, etc., etc., while workmen were busy fitting up steam and other machinery.—We found about this one of the largest and most complete sets of patterns for castings. We found an iron foundry, with the moulders busy at work. We found a blacksmith's shop. Everything, in fact, necessary for the construction and repair of machinery, and for furnishing castings for any purpose or of any required pattern. We found, perhaps, the largest establishment in the South for the manufacture of copper stills, and the execution of copper work in all its branches. Oh, how much copper! How many pennies all those stills would make! We fear that we would, when a small boy, have been tempted to steal some of them to make pennies out of them.

This is one branch of business going up in our town, and we can notice it without any invidious discrimination, as we believe it is the only one, so far, at least, in its line. But why should we not have them in every line almost? That is the question. It is folly to talk about non-intercourse until we take measures to make that more than talk. Let us have a cotton factory if we can. The Ladies Benevolent Society and the charitable individually, can bear witness to the amount of suffering among those willing to work—among widows with growing families, and indeed among families not deprived of their male head, when work cannot be obtained. Diversified employments would remove much of this. We are getting into this somewhat. More clothing is made here than formerly—more boots and shoes, etc., etc., but the thing is only in its infancy. Push it along.

Post Office Contributions to the Washington National Monument up to the 1st February, 1860.

The National Intelligencer publishes a statement of all the returns received from post offices up to the above date. Returns have only been received from 841 places, while from 28,000 places no returns have been received. The whole amount returned in four months is \$2,240.31. If all the post offices would co-operate, and make the same kind of returns that have been received from the 841, then the annual fund would exceed two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. There is a very doubtful if in it, however.

We publish the return from North Carolina, as follows:—Beaufort, \$2 50; Chapel Hill, \$0 73; Columbia, \$1; Currituck Co. H., \$2; Elizabeth City, \$1 58; Fayetteville, \$2 50; Greensboro', \$1; Leesburg, \$0 40; Lenoir, \$1; Marshall, \$0 12; Newbern, \$0 30; Plymouth, \$2; Smithfield, \$1; Salem, \$3 25; Sassafras Fork, \$1; Swiftdale, \$1 66; Warrenton, \$0 61; Warsaw, \$2 50; Williamsboro', \$1 44; Williamson, \$0 42; Wilmington, \$3 30; Windsor, \$12 57.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.—THE EMPEROR AND THE POPE.—FREE TRADE.—It would seem as though Louis Napoleon were bound to signalize the beginning of each year by some striking movement—something hardly anticipated. Before the year opened a European Congress was regarded as one of the fixed facts, while at the same time the bands were apparently becoming drawn much more closely between France and Austria, her late antagonist, while the *entente cordiale* between France and England was very much weakened. Suddenly, however, the relative position of things appears to have changed. The alliance between England and France is made much more intimate by the enactment of a treaty which measurably at least establishes free trade between the two countries. The following are stated to be the main provisions of this treaty, so far as France is concerned:—

"On and after the 1st July next, the import duties on cotton-wool will be suppressed. English coal and coke will be subjected to the same duty as in Belgium. After October next a duty of seven francs will be substituted for the actual duty on iron. From January, 1861, the sugar duty will be diminished. From June, 1861, the prohibitions of the importations of threads and hemp will be replaced by a duty not exceeding thirty per cent, and from October, 1861, all remaining prohibitions will be abolished."

The European Congress is indefinitely postponed, and Louis Napoleon agrees with England in opposing any armed intervention for the purpose of restoring the Italian Dukes, or re-enforcing the temporal power of the Pope over his revolted provinces. Not long since he wrote a letter to Pope Pius, in which he advised his Holiness to give up his claim on the revolted States of the Church.

Since that, His Holiness has come out with encyclical letters, the latter part of which is a reply to the letter of Napoleon, and the advice contained in it. After remarking that it was impossible for him to remain silent, after such advice, His Holiness says:—

"We hasten to reply to the same Emperor, and in the apostolic liberty of our soul we clearly and openly declare to him that we could in no manner adhere to that counsel; because, considering our dignity and that of the Holy See, it was attended with insurmountable difficulties, and considering our sacred character, and the rights of this same See, which do not belong to the dynasty of any Royal family, but to all Catholics. And at the same time we declare that we could not surrender what does not belong to us; and that we perfectly understood that the victory which might be accorded to the revolted of the *Zemi* would be a stimulant to the civil power of the same See of the patrimony of St. Peter," and concludes by exhorting them to offer their prayers to Heaven for the attainment of these objects.

Almost simultaneously with this, the *Univers*, a strong ultramontane paper is suppressed for its too great freedom of remark in commenting upon the relations between the Emperor and the Pope, and on the 30th January the *Constitutionnel* came out with a most striking article bearing most evidently the impress of the Imperial dictation.

It quotes article I. of the organic law which regulates the relations of France with the Court of Rome as follows:—

"No bull, brief, rescript, decree, mandate, provision, signature serving as provision, nor other documents (except those issued by the Pope, and when only concerning private individuals, may be received, printed, or otherwise made public, without the permission of the Government."

The *Constitutionnel* goes on to animadvert with a good deal of bitterness upon the whole encyclical letter, especially its reference to the princess of Italy. "Is it not said," says the *Constitutionnel*:—

"We see in no grave a document as that of which we speak the eternal cause of the Church mixed up with and lowered by interests so little worthy of it, and associated with the fortunes of those Princes who, in Italy, only maintained themselves by the arms of Austria, and could not return there except at her beck."

"We should pity French Catholics who could not feel the eternal cause of the Church mixed up with and lowered by interests so little worthy of it, and associated with the fortunes of those Princes who, in Italy, only maintained themselves by the arms of Austria, and could not return there except at her beck."

It is perfectly plain that the chances of the Italian Princes to be restored are very slim, so far as they depend upon the Emperor of France.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.—

FORTY HOUSES DESTROYED.—The *New York Argus* of the 15th inst. says:—We regret to learn from a letter received in our city last evening that another very destructive fire has taken place in Elizabeth City, which has consumed about forty houses on Road street, the principal business thoroughfare, together with an immense amount of goods. The stores of Thos. Gaskins, Phos. R. Cobb, Pool & Wheeler, W. W. Burgess and others, are among those consumed. Several of the buildings were new and had just been completed. The fire broke out at 2 A. M., Tuesday, in a new warehouse belonging to Mr. Cobb, and raged for hours with great violence, the flames sweeping onward on both sides of the thoroughfare, rendered furious by a strong breeze blowing at the time, and meeting across the street, formed an immense fiery arch, above which they towered and flashed fiercely. The scene was grand and awful, and the excitement of the multitude that witnessed the destructive conflagration, was increased by the fact that the whole town would be swept away.

By this dread visitation to that pleasant town, many persons are thrown out of employment, a number of families are deprived of shelter and means of support and an immense loss has been incurred by individuals and the corporation at large.

This sad calamity, which has so quickly followed another, in the same town, and which we chronicled last year, is again declared to be the fiendish work of some heartless and inhuman incendiary. The torch was applied at the dead hour of the night, the place selected to kindle the devouring flame being the first story of a new warehouse just completed and stocked with goods by an enterprising citizen.

We truly hope there is sufficient insurance to enable the sufferers by this destructive fire to commence without much delay the work of rebuilding, and that further and more full particulars may not be so gloomy as the accounts received last evening. Meanwhile, we suggest that our citizens assist promptly in relieving those who are rendered homeless and penniless by this sudden, unexpected and calamitous conflagration.

The bill introduced by Mr. Sildell, which is the first in order as unfinished business, prohibits, by severe penalties, the issue of bank notes in the District of Columbia; and also the circulation of bank notes issued by companies located beyond the District, of a less denomination than twenty dollars.

RESIGNED.—We learn by letter from Raleigh, that Judge Shepard has resigned his place on the Superior Court bench, and that his resignation has been accepted, to take effect on the 28th of next May, at which time his successor will be appointed.

FALSE ALARM.—We are happy to say that the alarm of fire this morning was without foundation. Somebody feeling good rang a bell by way of congratulation at the ship-yard over the river, when the alarm spread.

The select committee appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives to inquire into and report on the printing and binding, reforms sought to be inaugurated, is composed of Messrs. Gov. Quarles, Burnett, Walter, Florence, Heard and Gurley.

Virginia and South Carolina.—Our Public Works.

We notice that the Senate of the State of Virginia has passed a bill appropriating \$350,000 on the part of the State to the extension of the Richmond and Danville Road, to form in fact the Danville connection, via High Point, Salem, and so on to the present terminus of the R. & D. R. R.

This is one movement in pursuance of the system of depletion to which our State has so long submitted and been subjected. Another movement appears to take the form of the Charlotte and Statesville Road, known as the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad. The Charlotte and South Carolina Road tenders aid to the above work on conditions; these conditions being such as to give to this mainly S. C. Road very decided advantages over the Roads of our own State.

Surely it does seem to be the fortune of our good State that the comparison made to a man lying on his back and bleeding at both arms should continue to apply to her.

The House has rejected the Senate's amendment to the postal bill, and the Franking Privilege is not abolished.

There may be reasons for this refusal of the House, but in our opinion the public sentiment of the country calls for the abolition of this privilege, which has got to be regarded as an abuse. We do not say that it is abused by all those to whom it is accorded, but it is certainly a terrible tax upon the department, at a time, too, when the annual deficit in its revenues has mounted up to millions. An excited political contest is approaching, and the mails during the coming summer and fall will grow under the weight of all sorts of documents, sent off by the thousands, tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands.

Whether the Senate is perfectly sincere in its expressed desire to do away with the franking privilege, is a question that admits of doubt, especially at this time, but most certainly that is the first step towards freeing the Post Office Department from its serious liabilities. In England the whole thing has been abolished and Queen Victoria's correspondence is no more entitled to a frank than that of the humblest of her subjects. The British Post Office pays considerably over its expenses.

As the Senate has receded from its amendment, allowing the bill to pass as it came from the House, but has embodied it in another and separate bill, we will soon have an opportunity of seeing how the House will act upon that bill on its own merits.

The Postal Deficiency Bill which has been signed by the President, appropriates \$4,002,096 for defraying the expenses of the Post Office Department for the year ending last June; \$4,000,000 for the fiscal year ending in June next, and a further sum of \$2,400,000 on payment of the salaries of the officers and clerks, transportation of mails, wrapping paper, bags, stamps, &c. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, to commence 60 days after the expiration of the quarter in which the service was rendered, but in no case prior to the 1st May, 1859, to the present date, shall be paid on all sums found due the contractors for carrying the mails—the interest to be paid only to the contractors themselves in full of all damages by reason of the failure or delay in their payment. No interest is to be allowed on payments for the last quarter ending with December last. A sum for this purpose is also appropriated.

More than the capital of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank at Greenwich has been stolen and squandered by D. C. Kenyon, one of its officers. He has confessed the theft, and adds to the crime of stealing that of perjury. On the 6th inst., in the return he made to the State Auditor of the condition of the bank, he had sworn that the circulation was \$19,268, when in fact it was \$14,000. He also swore that the deposits were only \$3,756, when they exceed the sum of \$12,000. The whole amount of his delinquency to the bank is about \$72,000. The capital is only \$60,000.

Milton S. Latham, the newly elected Senator from California, in place of the late Senator Broderick, is but thirty-five years of age, and his political career has been one of the most successful on record. He emigrated from Ohio to California, and in 1852 was elected a Representative in Congress from that State. Failing in a re-election, he was appointed by President Pierce Collector of Customs at San Francisco, which post he occupied for three years. Two years after his retirement, he was elected, in September last, Governor of California, and immediately thereafter as United States Senator.

BONDS OF WILMINGTON.—The Treasurer of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad Co. offers for sale the bonds of the town of Wilmington, is, used in payment of the town's subscription to the capital stock of the Company, in sums of \$500 and \$1,000 each, with coupons attached, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum. We learn that they are exempt from tax, and there is no fear but that the town will faithfully pay the interest as it matures. This appears to be a fine opening for capitalists to make investments.

The defeat in the House of Representatives, on the 14th inst., of the proposition to abolish the franking privilege, leaves but little hope of accomplishing that object hereafter. As the mass of the Senators and Representatives from the free States are Republicans, they appreciate the advantage of monopolizing the mails for the transportation of franked electioneering matter during the presidential campaign; besides many members have little political capital, other than that acquired by sending out franked speeches and public documents to partisan friends.

The Two New Judges.—A gentleman just from Raleigh, informs us that the Council of State met in that city on the 15th inst. The principal business was the appointment of two Judges to fill the vacancies occasioned by the resignation of Judges Manly and Caldwell. The appointments were conferred upon Jas. W. Osborne, Esq., of Charlotte, and George Howard, Jr., Esq., of Wilson county.

The Democratic Convention of Connecticut, on the 15th inst., nominated ex-Gov. Thos. H. Seymour for Governor. Cannons were fired, and great enthusiasm prevailed on the announcement of the Governor's name as the standard bearer of the Democratic party during the present contest for Governor. The Democracy and the conservative portion of the people of Connecticut are determined to do their duty at the ensuing election.

The contest for Public printer still occupies the attention of the House. The friends of Mr. DeForest are still sanguine of success, anticipating his election through appliances in the interest of disappointed persons, who have fastened upon the House printing as the last crumb of patronage.

We notice that some of the Republican papers of New Jersey have hoisted the name of Pennington, the Republican Speaker of the House of Representatives, as a candidate for the Presidency. Stockton is "thrown in the shade" by the fat gentleman.

Stevens and Hazlett, the last of the Harper's Ferry outlaws, have been sentenced to be hung on Friday, the 16th of March.

THE COFFEE SALE.—The 2,000 bags of coffee brought here from Rio by the *Union State*, and sold at auction on Saturday, went off in three-quarters of an hour, at prices averaging \$12 57 per hundred pounds. Several merchants from the country were present, failed of getting the amount they wished to obtain. This shows that there is a market here, and that North Carolinians will buy at home.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Congress.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 16th, 1860.

The Senate, on yesterday, receded from the abolition of the franking amendment and passed the postal bill, and the bill is now a law. Subsequently a bill for the abolition of the franking privilege was passed. A resolution was adopted, almost unanimously, for the arrest of Redpath, John Brown, Jr., and Sanborn for contempt shown to the Harper's Ferry Committee, in their refusing to attend, as subpoenaed.

The House voted for printer. DeForest, Republican, was one short of an election.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 17, 1860.

The Senate was engaged on business relative to the District of Columbia.

In the House about 200 bills, by States, have been introduced and referred. The election of printer was postponed. The President's Message was discussed.

Virginia Democratic State Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 17th, 1860.

Nothing definite in regard to the selection of delegates to the Charleston Convention had transpired up to eleven o'clock last night. The proceedings were very stormy, almost reaching to personal collision between the friends of Mr. Wise and Mr. Hunter.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 20th, 1860.

The Virginia Democratic State Convention adjourned at 10 o'clock on Saturday night.

The Convention did not express a preference for any candidate for the Presidency.

A majority of the delegates favored a general Southern Conference.

A mass meeting subsequently held, adopted resolutions favorable to South Carolina's proposition for a Southern Conference. Gen. Starke, Commissioner from Mississippi, arrived and made a speech, which was received with great cheering.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

St. John's, N. B., Feb. 16th, 1860.

The steamship *Prince Albert*, from Galway, Ireland, has arrived at this port, bringing Liverpool dates to the 4th inst.

The London Post announces that England and France are allied on the Central Italian question, and favor annexation to Sardinia.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 4th, 1860.

Cotton.—Sales for the week of 84,000 bales; the market closing quiet at the following quotations: Middling Orleans 67½; Middling Uplands 6½. Stock in port 595,000 bales, of which 449,000 are American.

Breadstuffs steady, and market generally unchanged.—Corn firm at 31s. 6d. a 32s. 6d. Rice firm. Roan steady. Spirits Turpentine steady; slow of sale but prices unaltered.

Consols closed at 94½ a 94½.

NEW POST OFFICE.—A new post office has been established on the line of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, in Brunswick county, N. C., by the name of Byrdville, and C. J. Byrd is the Post Master.

GOLD.—The Fayetteville Carolinian learns that Thos. Harrington, Esq., of Moore, has upon his plantation a valuable gold mine, which has just been opened for operation.

The Senate, on the 14th inst., confirmed the nominations of Philip Frank Thomas as Commissioner of Patents, and Judge Rowles, of Tennessee, as Treasurer of the United States.

The steamers *Asia* and *City of Manchester* sailed from New York on the 15th inst. for Liverpool.—The former took out \$500,000 in specie.

ABDUCTING FREE NEGROES.—Augusta, Feb. 16.—Andrew J. Rodgers, who hails from Helena, Ark., has been arrested on a charge of abducting free negroes and selling them into slavery. He was conveyed to Macon under charge of a Macon policeman.

DEATH OF P. RUSH FLOYD.—Washington, Feb. 16.—The Hon. P. Rush Floyd, a brother of the Secretary of War, died in this city very suddenly last night, of disease of the heart. He resided at Wytheville, Virginia.

THE CONNECTICUT DELEGATES.—New York, Feb. 16.—It is said that eleven out of the twelve delegates to the Charleston Convention from Connecticut, are in favor of Douglas.

JUDICIAL DOUGLAS AND FERNANDO WOOD.—Washington, Feb. 16.—Judge Douglas, in response to a note from Fernando Wood, denies the truth of the newspaper statement that the latter, when the former was in New York, pledged his entire delegation to the Senator from Illinois, in the Charleston Convention.

MARINE DISASTER.—Philadelphia, Feb. 16.—Barque *Germanow*, from New Orleans for New York, with a cargo of coffee and molasses, was abandoned on the night of the 10th inst. The captain and crew were saved. The vessel and cargo are insured in New York.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Lynchburg, Va., Feb. 15.—On the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, last night, the mail and baggage cars were precipitated into Holston river, near Marion, in Smythe county. The brakeman was killed, and J. L. Oney, the mail agent, had his arm broken. Mr. Burford, the resident engineer, and several others, were more or less injured. The accident was occasioned by a land slide.

THE POPULATION OF KANSAS.—St. Louis, Feb. 16.—The official returns of the assessors of the population of Kansas makes it 69,500.

Politics in Louisiana.

At a meeting of the American members of both Houses of the Louisiana Legislature, held at Baton Rouge on the 16th inst., the following resolution was introduced by Senator Salmon:—

Resolved, That the Secretary of this meeting be instructed to inform the Democratic members of the Legislature, now in caucus in the capital, that we pledge ourselves to the support of the Union, and the nomination of the Charleston Convention, and that we are determined to support the Convention. And it was adopted by ayes 17, noes 7, and Leas—17.

Yes.—Messrs. Leafe, Laclaw, Patterson, Salmon, John Moore, Lindsay, Kearney, Beggs, Hurst, McCalland, La Motte, Magioni, Theard, Lewis, Anderson, Hamilton, and Lee—17.

Nays.—Messrs. Bartlett, Jacquess, Fish, Lane of Orleans, Blanche, Gestrin, and Cagé—7.

BAUGH'S HIGHLY IMPROVED RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

MANUFACTURED FROM UNBURNED BONES, BY BAUGH & SONS.

Wholesale Office and Stores, No. 20 SOUTH WHARVES, between Market and Chestnut Streets, Phila.

CASH PRICE \$45 per 2000 pounds (net weight per pound.)

IN THE PREPARATION OF THIS VALUABLE MANURE, BONES ARE USED IN THEIR RAW STATE ONLY. They have never been boiled or calcined. They are taken as nature has made them, crushed with a powerful machinery, and subjected to a process, by which, while all the virtues of the bone is retained, a Fertilizer is produced, furnishing ingredients for the growth of plants and enriching the soil; viz: PHOSPHORIC ACID AND AMMONIA. These two ingredients, by the use of "BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE," are given to the soil in all their original strength and purity. They assimilate at once with the soil, and the Ammonia for the growing crop, giving it ample luxuriance, and leave the land permanently enriched so that its presence can be traced for years afterwards.

We recommend FARMERS to purchase of our Agents, BAUGH & SONS, Sole Manufacturers, for sale by Feb. 10, 1860—134-35—25-11

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

THE NEXT ORDINARY DRAWING OF THE ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY, conducted by the Spanish Government, will take place at HAVANA, on

FRIDAY, March 2d, 1860.

330,000.

SORTEO NUM